PUDUKKOTTAI STATE

WAR INFORMATION BUREAU

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LECTURE XLVII.

A PIECE OF CLEAR THINKING.

(The following is the text of an address by Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, broadcast to the American people on April 24. No jingo, but an experienced international Statesman, Mr. Cordell Hull's exposition of what is at stake deserves the same attention in India that it received in his own country. Ed).

I shall undertake to discuss briefly certain acute phases of the world situation which are of vital interest to all of us.

We are in the midst of desperately serious days which involve all peoples and all nations. Unfortunately, many people fail to grasp the nature of this world-wide crisis, and its meaning to our country.

Too many people assume that the present struggle is merely an ordinary regional war, and that when it comes to an end the side which is victorious will collect indemnities, but otherwise leave the defeated nations more or less as they were before the conflict began. This assumption would prove entirely erroneous should the aggressor powers be the winners. As waged by them this is not an ordinary war. It is a war of assault by these would-be conquerors, employing every method of barbarism, upon nations which cling to their right to live in freedom and which are resisting in self-defence.

The would-be conquerors propose to take unto themselves every part of every conquered nation: the territory, the sovereignty, the possessions of every such nation. They propose to make the people of each conquered nation into serfs; to extinguish their liberties, their rights, their law and their religion. They systematically uproot everything that is high and fine in life.

Such is the movement which is extending rapidly throughout the world.

If experience shows anything, it shows that no nation anywhere has the slightest reason to feel that it will be exempted from attack by the invader, any more than, in a town overrun by bandits, the wealthiest citizen might expect to be free from attack.

Every thinking man can answer the question for himself by simply calling the roll of the wretched victims of world aggression who are now in a condition of semi-slavery, and whose every hope of again enjoying the blessings of civilization depends only on the defeat or failure of the movement of conquest. So it is in AUSTRIA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, POLAND, NORWAY, DENMARK, HOLLAND, BELGIUM, ALBANIA, LUXEMBURG, FRANCE, RUMANIA, HUNGARY, BULGARIA, YUGOSLAVIA. Many right thinking people have not been able to conceive that this would happen. To them it has seemed incredible. Yet the physical facts are now before our very eyes, and the agony of the period through which the world is passing is marked by the most terrible events. As the armies of invasion move on, they bring with them blasted houses, families driven out to starve, civilians dead in the fields. When fighting is over the administration of the invader offers no relief. Homes are plundered; families are separated; churches are closed; food is denied; semi-slavery is introduced. Military frightfulness is merely replaced by civilian terror. Every resource of organized fiendishness is set to work to subjugate and cow the individual, and to use the conquered territory as a springboard for new aggressions.

The conclusion is plain. Now, after some fifteen nations have lost everything that makes life worth living, it is high time that the remaining free countries should arm to the fullest extent and in the briefest time humanly possible, and act for their self preservation.

Some among us, doubtless with the best of intentions, still contend that our country need not resist until armed forces of an invader shall have crossed the boundary line of this hemisphere. But this merely

means that there would be no resistance by the hemisphere, including the UNITED STATES, until the invading countries had acquired complete control of the other four continents and of the high seas, and thus had obtained every possible strategic advantage, reducing us to the corresponding disadvantage of a severely handicapped defence. This is an utterly short sighted and extremely dangerous view.

Events have shown beyond possible question that the safety of this hemisphere and of this country **calls for resistance wherever resistance will be most effective**. In my judgment our safety and security require that, in accordance with the declared policy of the Legislative and Executive branches of the Government, aid must be supplied without hesitation to GREAT BRITAIN and those other countries that are resisting the sweep of the general conflagration. This policy means, in practical application, that such aid must reach its destination in the shortest of time and in maximum quantity. So—ways must be found to do this.

You and I are familiar with the question sometimes raised when we speak of aid to other nations. Why, it is asked, should we interest ourselves in the defence of other countries? Surely the answer is terribly clear.

Those nations that are making resistance are primarily seeking to save themselves, their homes and their liberties. GREAT BRITAIN, for instance, is acting primarily for her own safety. The UNITED STATES, both in its direct defence effort and in the aid which it extends to the resisting nations, is likewise acting primarily for its own safety. As safety for the nations that are offering resistance means security for us, aid to them is an essential part of our own defence. Every new conquest makes available to the aggressor greater resources for use against the remaining free peoples. **Our aid to the resisting** nations is not the mere crusading of a world benefactor. It is based on the definite knowledge that every free nation anywhere is a bastion of strength to all the remaining free peoples everywhere.

Sometimes the same confusion of thought is expressed in a different question. Why, it is asked, should we care who wins? Is not this merely the traditional and recurrent struggle for power? Does it make any difference to AMERICA? What difference does it make to AMERICA?

It makes a fateful difference. In a world which was in the main devoted to the cause of peace and in which no nation had designs upon the WESTERN HEMISPHERE, we could perhaps take a detached attitude. But evidence has been piling up over several years which makes it perfectly plain that one group of powers actually does have designs both upon the New World, and upon the principles, the possessions and the way of life that are ours. All the military movements and official acts and utterances of these powers have confirmed the knowledge that we now are included in their plans for world domination. Our freedom and our wealth inevitably make us magnets for their machine of force.

Yet it makes a difference who wins—the difference whether we stand with our backs to the wall with the other four continents against us and the high seas lost, alone defending the last free territories on earth—or whether we keep our place in an orderly world.

Again it is asked how are we in danger? Are not these idle fears? Since one warring nation cannot successfully invade BRITAIN across twenty miles of the English Channel how can any nation invade us from across three thousand miles of the Atlantic? The reason why the English Channel has not been successfully crossed is that the British have maintained control of that Channel. Forty million determined Britons in a heroic resistance have converted their island into a huge armed base out of which proceeds a steady stream of sea and air power. **It is not water that bars the way. It is the resolute determination of British sea power and British arms.** Were the control of the seas by the resisting nations lost, the Atlantic would no longer be an obstacle—rather it would become a broad highway, for a conqueror moving westward. Our protection would be enormously lessened.

Those Americans who in effect are saying that a British defeat would not matter to us, signally overlook the fact that **the resulting delivery of the high seas to the invader would create colossal danger to our own national defence and security.** The breadth of the sea may give us a little time. It does not give us safety. Safety can only come from our ability, in conjunction with other peace-loving nations, to prevent any aggressor from attaining control of the high seas.

Some, hoping that this crisis may end, ask **whether some sort of peace cannot be made**—a peace which will end the struggle in EUROPE, which will permit us to resume our normal life. I wish this were

possible. But one obstinate fact stands in the way. One of the contending groups not only does not wish peace, as we understand peace, but literally does not believe in peace. That group uses the word, it is true—as it was used by the aggressor at the time of the Munich arrangement in 1938. Peace to that group is merely a convenient cloak for a continuing undeclared under-cover war, as FRANCE and many other nations to their misery have discovered. Behind the deceptive protection of the word 'peace' the rulers of that group accumulate vast striking forces. They infiltrate shock troops disguised as peaceful travellers and business men. They set up organizations for spying, sabotage and propaganda. They endeavour to sow hatred and discord. They use every tool of economic attack, of bribery, of corruption and local disturbance to weaken the countries with which they are at 'peace', until a military movement can easily complete the task of subjugation. That kind of peace is nothing more than a trap—a trap into which many nations fell in earlier phases of this movement for world conquest when its true nature was not understood. Indeed, the dictator nations make no secret of their plans. They scornfully state their ideas, arrogantly declare that the law-abiding nations will not take them seriously—until it is too late successfully to resist them.

Finally, there are those who sometimes wonder whether aid to freedom-loving nations, and a vigorous policy of defending our interests will not irritate some aggressor into attacking us. This theory assumes that a lawless invader will become 'irritated' if its intended victim dares to defend itself at the most effective stage. Under this theory, the only way to avoid giving such 'irritation' is to submit.

No nation is going to attack us merely because it is our policy to defend ourselves. Neither, for that matter, are any aggressors going to let us alone merely because we attempt to placate them. In the philosophy of the conquerors, **an attack is justified whenever and wherever it looks easy and convenient and serves their purposes. There is no possible safeguarding our security, except by solid strength, placed when and where it is most effective.**

The best, indeed, the only, way of allaying the fears and doubts and questions of those who are in anxiety is for us, one hundred and thirty millions of Americans, to rise in our might and proceed as one

man in the Herculean task of equipping this nation to the fullest for its self-defence.. These preparations should not be for a month or for a year but they must continue as long as our safety is threatened.

The countries that have set about to impose their rule upon the world have turned their backs upon all the ordinary peacetime ways of work and living. They dreamed of force, they have created force, and they are now using it to the full. In their preparations and in the warfare they have demanded everything of their peoples. Ordinary family life, leisure, personal enjoyment, pursuit of private interest—all of these have been swept aside. Everything has been given over to the creation and use to the utmost of force.

For us the task of safeguarding our security requires the full continuous patriotically inspired effort of each and every one of us. The energies of those who control the operation of our factories and their machines, together with the labour of those who make and operate the machines, must be devoted to the attainment of maximum production. Each and all must work with a sense that what they do or do not do is important in determining whether this country shall be secure. Every part of our vast productive machine that can serve to produce military supplies must be put to that purpose. The desire to continue ordinary ways of business must yield to the needs of the crisis. Individuals and groups have no right at this time to think or act primarily in terms of their personal interest to the detriment of the general national good.

What we do in the production of the fighting instruments needed by ourselves and by the free countries of the world now becomes a measure of our intelligence.

There are those who are too easily discouraged when the news is temporarily unfavourable. Powerful propaganda machines endeavour to spread that discouragement. It is not the tradition of those who love liberty to yield to discouragement. That is not the American tradition. Our country owes its place in history to the fact that the people become more resolute and determined as danger and difficulty increase.

There can be no temporizing with lawlessness or with disregard for the elemental rights of nations and peoples.

Although the task is huge, though time is pressing, and though the struggle may continue for a long time, I am confident that at the end there will come a better day. We are at work not only at the task of insuring our own safety but also at the task of creating ultimate conditions of peace with justice. We can help to lay a firm foundation for the independence, the security and the returning prosperity of the members of the family of nations. I have absolute faith in the ultimate triumph of the principles of humanity, translated into law and order, by which freedom and justice and security will again prevail.

WEEKLY WAR SUMMARY.

29—5—41 to 4—6—41.

Crete.—The battle of CRETE has been fought and lost. Let us say it and be done with it. It is, no doubt, a disaster of some magnitude. But there does not seem to be any cause for repining, for BRITAIN still commands the main sea-approaches to her Empire. The Suez Canal, the Straits of GIBRALTAR and SINGAPORE are still untouched, and as long that is the case BRITAIN will be unbeaten.

We lost in CRETE by reason of inadequate preparation. This unpreparedness was probably indefensible but it would be well to remember that BRITAIN had her hands full, and could not concentrate on CRETE. She has been completing her defences at home so as to be prepared to meet the enemy should he attempt an invasion of BRITAIN. Coastal and interior defences are said to have been so thoroughly prepared that the Germans may expect a scaldingly hot reception, if and when their long-planned air-borne invasion of BRITAIN materialises.

British effort in CRETE has not all been wasted. The experience gained alone is considerable, and the lessons of the campaign will be turned to the fullest account. As somebody or other has said, CRETE was a 'full-dress rehearsal' of what the Germans propose to stage in BRITAIN, and all the actors in it will profit by the experience.

On the credit side must also be put the fact that we have done the enemy all the damage that we can. We have destroyed highly-trained German personnel and a lot of specialised war material. German resources are bound to have been seriously crippled. Valuable time has also been gained for getting ready for further adventures in ASIA and North AFRICA.

The remarks of Mr. Menzies, the Australian Prime Minister are worth noting. "The proportion of men extricated from CRETE is higher than might be expected. The action has upset the German time-table, strengthened our capacity to defend the vital zone of EGYPT and SUEZ, enabled us to clear up IRAQ and make other troop movements. Nevertheless the danger is great. We must resolutely confront it, but there is no reason for pessimism." And Mr. Menzies is a man who knows what he is talking about.

Iraq.—All is almost quiet on the IRAQ front. After a spell of incredible madness the rebels have come to their senses. On Friday last, the rebel commander surrendered himself at the British headquarters, and the British ambassador advised the rebels to come to terms with the British military commanders. The rebels then sued for an armistice which was arranged on mutually satisfactory terms. The rebel leader Rashid Ali fled the country, and with him the Italian Minister and the Baghdad Legation Staff fled to take refuge in IRAN. The Regent, Emir Abdul Illahi, has returned to the country after a journey during which he was repeatedly bombed and machine-gunned by the Germans. A new Cabinet has been formed under Jamil Midfai, who has a great following in the country, and who has been known for his devotion to British interests. His Cabinet is strongly pro-British.

It must not be forgotten that BRITAIN has not been at war with IRAQ. The Nazis got hold of a few disgruntled people and these got the upper hand for the nonce. It was only a temporary lapse from the normal, and the British took prompt steps to assert their treaty rights and to restore peace and order, a task in which they were assisted by the soberer elements in the country. The bulk of the Iraqi force has been destroyed, and there is no danger of any further disorder by the action of Nazis or Nazi-inspired Iraqis.

The Turks are said to be very pleased about the armistice. If the rebellion had gone on, the Germans would have been able to get a foothold in IRAQ, and this was particularly distasteful to the Turks. It would

further have seriously interfered with the import trade with INDIA and AMERICA, which generally preferred the route through IRAQ to the slower march through IRAN.

News comes that the British troops have occupied MOSUL, that martial law has been declared in BAGHDAD, and that order is being speedily restored. It would have been very embarassing had the rebellion not been scotched. All is well that ends well.

Syria—The centre of interest has now shifted to SYRIA. Heavy infiltrations of Nazi 'tourists' have been going on for some time, and when French troops started vacating their barracks, it became evident that the Germans intended to land troops in the country. The danger to BRITAIN was obvious, and it was of the utmost urgency that BRITAIN should be prepared for the contingency, and even forestall the Germans without too nicely calculating the degree to which their action would be out of accord with their duty to FRANCE. And it is very satisfactory to be told that the British are ready with their plans. If BRITAIN should win the forthcoming campaign in SYRIA, that would put an end to GERMANY's drive eastward; but if by any chance GERMANY should win, the conquest of EGYPT and TURKEY would be greatly facilitated and it would open the road to INDIA. And GERMANY would gain control of the oil pipe-lines which BRITAIN now holds.

TURKEY cannot contemplate with equanimity what is happening in SYRIA. The occupation of SYRIA by the Germans would complete the encirclement of TURKEY. How is TURKEY going to react to the situation? Will she succumb to Nazi blandishments and threats, or will she fight for it? Von Papen has been to BERLIN and come back and the results are awaited. Meanwhile, it is clear that Moslems are gravely perturbed over the threat to Islam implicit in the situation.

MOSUL is now in British hands, and the oil-fields are under their control. MOSUL is only 65 miles from the Syrian frontier, and it is almost certain that the Germans will try to wrest it from BRITAIN. British precautionary measures are adequate and complete. R. A. F. bombers raided BEIRUT, which is largely German-controlled. British action in SYRIA is said to be welcomed by the majority of the Frenchmen there, who hate the Germans and applaud the determined bombing of Syrian air-ports by the R. A. F.

Vichy's humiliating surrender.—The military collapse of FRANCE in the summer of 1940 pales into insignificance before the moral collapse of VICHY this June. The man of the hour in FRANCE is Admiral Darlan. He seems to have made no bones about selling himself and his country to the Nazis. He is tarred with the same brush as Laval, and between them they have been able to reduce old Marshal Pétain to impotence. Without any scruple they have now leagued themselves with GERMANY for the annihilation of BRITAIN, but for whose manful assistance FRANCE would have been wiped out in the war of 1914—1918.

One would not believe that such a thing could happen but for the fact that it is actually going on in front of our eyes. General Weygand has been at VICHY for some days now, and talks have been going on between him Darlan and the rest of the gang. The latest news is that the Governor-Generals of French West AFRICA and of MOROCCO, and the Commander-in-Chief of TUNISIA, have been summoned to VICHY. General Weygand is being sent to SYRIA to co-ordinate the defence of the French Empire. The Germans are attempting to make it appear that the blame rests with the British, who are represented as the aggressors, and General Dentz has announced to the world that FRANCE will meet force with force. It is evident that the old men of VICHY have made up their minds to sacrifice every principle of honour and sell out FRANCE. No wonder these men have sometimes been called the 'Vipers of VICHY'.

Darlan sought to justify himself by a shameless attack on BRITAIN. The people of FRANCE will be slow to accept and appreciate the case which Darlan is making up out of his head against BRITAIN. The British are represented as cunning devils who contrived to keep FRANCE out of her own. BRITAIN pleaded for generosity to GERMANY and wished to give her a chance to live. GERMANY, of course, quickly forgot her obligations to BRITAIN and FRANCE has followed suit. Darlan's grouse against BRITAIN is that she would not support FRANCE in her claim to extend the frontier of FRANCE to the Rhine. BRITAIN declined to look with favour on the post-war ruthlessness of French policy.

Lindley Fraser suggests that Darlan's attitude is due to Darlan's not having forgiven BRITAIN for 'ORAN'. That the British, with almost incredible gallantry, went on fighting after FRANCE laid down her arms is very distasteful to him. This he thinks is the clue to Darlan's psychology.

However, there is a silver lining to the cloud. Co-operation with GERMANY is the French official attitude, but not that of the brave band of General De Gaulle's Free Frenchmen, or of the generality of the people of FRANCE. The fact is that French politics now stink in the nostrils of all right-minded people. Certain politicians disliked democracy and thought that by adopting Nazi principles they could achieve a dominating part in political life. Hence the rottenness observable "in the state of DENMARK".

The American attitude is stiffening in consequence. Mr. Cordell Hull has treated the French to some plain-speaking. He deprecated in the strongest terms FRANCE becoming a tool of German aggression, and declared that the UNITED STATES while appreciating the difficulties of FRANCE, were determined to see that BRITAIN's position is not jeopardised by French action.

Abyssinia.—There has been fierce fighting in what is known as the battle of the Lakes in South ABYSSINIA. Over 18,000 prisoners have been taken, and large quantities of materials including 14 tanks, 7 armed cars and 85 guns have been captured.

DEBARECH is in British hands.

R. A. F. Raids over ENEMY and ENEMY-occupied Territories.

Date.	Targets.	R. A. F. losses.	Enemy aircraft losses and results of air bombardment.
26—5—41. (Monday).			
	IRAQ.		
	The aerodrome at MOSUL ...	...	Damaged.
	MEDITERRANEAN.		
	Merchant vessels off the North AFRICAN Coast.	...	Many sunk.
	Aerodrome in SCARPANTO Island ...	...	...
	SYRIA.		
	Aircraft on the ground at ALEPPO ...	...	Many destroyed.

Date.	Targets.	R. A. F. losses.	Enemy aircraft losses and results of air bombardment.
26—5—41.	**(Monday).**—*cont.*		
	CRETE.		
	Troop carrying and other planes at MALEMI.	...	5 troop carriers shot down.
	Aircraft on the ground at MALEMI aerodrome.	...	Many planes damaged.
	ITALIAN AFRICA.		
	The harbour and shipping at BENGHAZI.	...	...
	The enemy aerodrome at GONDAR ...	...	...
	Enemy positions near the OMO and GIBBE rivers.	...	Pounded.
	Military buildings at DEBARECH ...	...	Damaged.
27—5—41.	**(Tuesday.)**		
	GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE.		
	DAY :—		
	The aerodrome and the aircraft on the ground at LANNION (BRITTANY).	...	Hangar destroyed. 7 planes destroyed. Fires started.
	Enemy shipping off the DUTCH coast and the BAY of BISCAY.	...	Two vessels sunk.
	NIGHT :—		
	Industrial targets at COLOGNE ...	...	Large fires started.
	The docks at BOULOGNE ...	1 plane.	...
	An aerodrome near CAEN ...		
	IRAQ.		
	Rebel position around MOSUL ...	...	...
	CRETE.		
	Concentration of GERMAN troops and aircraft on the beaches of CRETE.	...	Heavy casualties.
	The aerodrome at MALEMI ...	...	...
	Enemy aircraft on the beach between KOLMUARI, IRLAGE and the SPELIAKOS river.	...	Many damaged.

Date.	Targets.	R. A. F. losses.	Enemy aircraft losses and results of air bombardment.
27—5—41.	(Tuesday.)—*cont.*		
	DODECANESE.		
	The aerodrome at SCARPANTO ...	...	...
	ITALIAN AFRICA.		
	The harbour at BENGHAZI ...	...	...
28—5—41.	**(Wednesday.)**		
	GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE.		
	DAY :—		
	Aerial combat over the CHANNEL ...	2 planes.	1 plane.
	Enemy shipping along the DUTCH and BELGIAN coasts.	1 plane.	1 ship sunk.
	NIGHT :—		
	Military objectives in North-west GERMANY.	1 plane.	...
	IRAQ.		
	Rebel positions in IRAQ ...	...	...
	CRETE.		
	CANEA and **SUDA BAY** ...	...	...
	SYRIA.		
	The Aerodrome at PALMYRA ...	...	Damaged.
	FRENCH AFRICA.		
	Italian ships in the harbour of SFAX (TUNISIA).	...	Two vessels hit.
	ITALIAN AFRICA.		
	Military objectives at GONDAR, DEBARECH and WOLCHEFIT.	...	...
29—5—41.	**(Thursday).**		
	IRAQ.		
	Support to advancing British troops.	...	...
	Aerial combat over KHANNUQTA ...	...	1 plane shot down.
	Italian aircraft on the ground at BAQUBA aerodrome.	...	Many Italian planes made unserviceable

Date.	Targets.	R. A. F. losses.	Enemy aircraft losses and results of air bombardment.
29—5—41.	(Thursday)—*cont.*		
	MEDITERRANEAN.		
	Patrolling between CRETE and the North AFRICAN coast.	...	...
	SYRIA.		
	The aerodrome at DEIREZ ZOQ. ...	...	...
	DODECANESE.		
	SCARPANTO	...	Big fire and explosions followed.
	ITALIAN AFRICA.		
	Roads, buildings and Italian forces in JIMMA region.	...	Set on fire.
	Transport vehicles north of ALGHE...	...	Many damaged.
	The Forts at AZOZO and DIGYA in the GONDAR area.	2 planes.	...
30—5—41.	**(Friday.)**		
	CRETE.		
	German troops in and around CANEA and SUDA BAY region.	...	Heavy casualties.
	ITALIAN AFRICA.		
	Patrol activity over TOBRUK ...	...	4 planes.
	Enemy positions at AZOZO, DIGYA, DEBARECH, DEBAT and between CHELGA and GONDAR.		
31—5—41.	**(Saturday.)**		
	CRETE.		
	Enemy aircraft on the ground at MALEMI.	...	3 planes destroyed.
	The aerodrome at HERAKLION ...	...	...
	Protective and bombing activities throughout the British evacuation.	...	...
	MEDITERRANEAN.		
	Patrol over British warships and merchantmen engaged in the evacuation from CRETE.	...	Many planes shot down

Date.	Targets.	R. A. F. losses.	Enemy aircraft losses and results of air bombardment.
31—5—41.	**(Saturday)**—*cont.*		
	ITALIAN AFRICA.		
	Enemy positions and motor transport in the GIMMA area.	...	Heavy loss.
	Buildings at OHIMBI ...		
	The harbour at BENGHAZI ...	4 planes.	Fires started.
	FRENCH AFRICA.		
	Italian ship at SFAX ...	...	...
1—6—41.	**(Sunday.)**		
	CRETE.		
	Enemy aircraft on the ground at MALEMI and ALLMYRO.	...	4 planes destroyed at Malemi and many at Allmyro.
	The aerodrome at HERAKLION ...	...	......
	Protective and bombing activities throughout the British evacuation.	...	......
	MEDITERRANEAN.		
	Patrol over British warships and merchantmen engaged in the evacuation from CRETE.		Many planes shot down.
	ITALIAN AFRICA.		
	Enemy positions and motor transport in the GIMMA area.	...	Heavy loss.
	Buildings at DEBARECH ...	...	.....
	Motor transport between CHELGA and AZOZO.	...	......
	The harbour at BENGHAZI ...	...	Fires started.
	Aerial combat over TOBRUK ...	...	1 plane.
	Military buildings at MONASTIR ...	No loss.	
	Occupied FRANCE.		
	Patrol over the FRENCH Coast ...	...	1 plane.

ENEMY Raids over BRITAIN and BRITISH Territories.

Date.	Targets.	Enemy aircraft losses.	R. A. F. losses and results of air bombardment.
27—5—41. (Tuesday.)			
	BRITAIN.		
	No air activity anywhere ...	...	...
	IRAQ.		
	The aerodrome at HABBANIYAH ...	...	No damage or casualties.
	CRETE.		
	Dive bombing British troops ...	...	Heavy casualties.
	British warships around CRETE ...	...	Cruisers and destroyers damaged.
28—5—41. (Wednesday.)			
	BRITAIN.		
DAY :—			
	South-East SCOTLAND and KENT ...	1 plane.	Very slight damage.
NIGHT :—			
	LIVERPOOL and towns in MERSEYSIDE.	...	Slight damage and a few casualties.
29—5—41. (Thursday.)			
	BRITAIN.		
	No air activity at all over BRITAIN.	...	...
	CRETE.		
	The towns of HERAKLION, CANEA and RETHYMO.	...	...
	Dive bombing British troops ...	...	...
	AFRICA.		
	Tobruk ...	4 planes destroyed and many others damaged.	3 planes.
30—5—41. (Friday.)			
	BRITAIN.		
DAY :—			
	A trawler and a destroyer in the ENGLISH CHANNEL.	2 planes.	No damage.

Date.	Targets.	Enemy air-craft losses.	R. A. F. losses and results of air bombardment.
30—5—41. (Friday)—*cont.*			
	BRITAIN—*cont.*		
NIGHT :—			
	A few points in western ENGLAND and South WALES; **scattered points** in MERSEYSIDE.	1 plane.	Slight damage and a few casualties.
	DUBLIN (capital of EIRE) ...	...	Civilians killed and buildings crashed.
31—5—41. (Saturday.)			
	BRITAIN.		
NIGHT :—			
	LIVERPOOL, MERSEYSIDE ...	...	...
	Points in North WALES and in the South and West of ENGLAND.	3 planes	Damage and casualties not heavy.
	CRETE.		
	British troops withdrawing from CRETE.	...	...
1—6—41. (Sunday.)			
	BRITAIN.		
NIGHT :—			
	MANCHESTER ...	...	Fires started; slight damage; a few killed.
	Widely separated points throughout ENGLAND.	...	No damage.
	CRETE.		
	British troops and warships engaged in evacuation from CRETE.	...	...
2—6—41. (Monday.)			
	BRITAIN.		
DAY :—			
	ENGLISH CHANNEL and North-east coast.	2 planes.	...
NIGHT :—			
	Points in North and North-east ENGLAND, West MIDLANDS.	...	Slight damage and a few casualties.

SIDE LIGHTS.

THE MOSLEM QUISLING. The Iraqi Rebellion seems to be over. German 'military mission' and 'technicians' in IRAQ have failed, and the traitorous Rashid Ali is a refugee from justice That is all as it should be, thanks to the prompt action of the British Government. But we, and certainly all good Moslems, must hope that some time Rashid Ali will "get what is coming to him". For his treachery is greater than that of Balkan Governments who merely played ducks and drakes with the honour and happiness of their own peoples. This rogue, for purely mercenary ends, not only broke faith with his country's Ally and benefactor, but he made the first breach in Islam for the hated penetration of Nazism. The struggle must now proceed within Islamic countries, instead of at the outposts where the Empire has so faithfully kept guard. History will not easily forgive the man who opened the gates!

MOSLEM SENTIMENT. Both the German and Italian propaganda machines have long made a song and dance about their respective (or rival?) missions "to free Islam" from the Turkish yoke, or the British yoke, or what not. But, as the *New York Times* of May 3rd observed, "this war has offered more than one strange paradox, but none stranger than the spectacle of the greatest infidel of modern times summoning Islam to a holy war, with the blood of 14 nations on his hands"!

Actually, no one now (since the lapse of the Caliphate) can summon Islam to a 'Jehad'. That is not to say that, moved by a just cause, Islam could not be rallied to common action. BUT NOT BY THE AXIS! Responsible Muslim opinion in countries adjacent to IRAQ showed this very clearly in the last three weeks. The envoy of Rashid Ali was pushed out of IRAN when he had "said his piece"; and the Sultan Ibn Saud publicly refused to give even personal protection to the renegade. Those who are aware of the strength of the Moslem tradition of refusing asylum to none, even to an enemy, will realise how significant Ibn Saud's action is.

BRITISH *v.* AXIS REPUTATION. No thinking Moselm need delude himself about the value of German or Italian friendship. "Mein Kampf" says bluntly that the mass of mankind is feeble-minded and ripe for destruction by Aryans, *especially in oriental countries*! The German propaganda department announced in 1934 (in a document from which we have here quoted before) that "to conquer the whole of the Eastern world from

the Danube to the Bay of Basra (sic) would be to break the chains by which EUROPE (i. e., ENGLAND) has fettered our arms". Nice friendly sentiments for Moslem Mediterranean countries! As to the Italians—merely call to mind the treacherous annexation of TRIPOLI from the Turks, or the gentle ministrations of Graziani among the Senussi, or the recent air-raids on HAIFA, and think how good Moslems must *love* Hitler's effete partner!

The British record not only bears, but deserves, examination. We have told you of her magnanimous record in the case of IRAQ, elsewhere. But to all Moslem countries in the MIDDLE EAST she has been helpful and unselfish for quarter of a century. EGYPT, IRAQ, TRANSJORDANIA, SAUDI ARABIA,—all of them subject provinces of the Turkish Empire—are now either independent kingdoms or far on their way to independence. And they are mainly territories which, after the last war, BRITAIN *could* have held by force of arms, AND with international sanction, except for her genuine, if sometimes halting, tradition of liberalism and constitutional progress.

ANXIOUS TURKEY. Meanwhile, perhaps the greatest and most modern of all the Moslem powers, TURKEY, sits shivering. The landing of German troops and planes in SYRIA with French consent, suggests an early attempt at occupation of that country by the Germans. (They will by no means have it all their own way. We have been greatly reinforcing our forces in ASIA MINOR for some time. The Axis Commissions that plagued those realms for a year or more became thoroughly unpopular; and it is by no means certain that General Dentz and his three colonial divisions, or French colonial troops elsewhere, are in love with Admiral Darlan's methods or intentions.) However, if the Germans can successfully invade SYRIA, it will mean the complete encirclement of Turkey—except for one line of communication through IRAQ, and that line was itself threatened up to yesterday!!

Many Turks must be asking themselves what is the value of neutrality these days. It has practically put them into the same position as YUGOSLAVIA's, faced with the alternatives of resistance against heavy odds, or abject surrender. And it is as well for us in INDIA to remember that TURKEY is the natural bulwark of the whole Muslim world against invasion from EUROPE.

This is probably how the Germans are gloatingly regarding the position, but there is many a slip......!

I, for one, do not think that a mass invasion of SYRIA (cum PALESTINE and IRAQ) from CHIOS and MYTILENE, without command of the sea, is either

likely or possible for the Germans. Their way to Suez is far more likely to be either bang through TURKEY herself or else bang through RUSSIA, *via* the southern plain and the Caucasus. It sounds rather a large order, but there are many who think it promises more to a blood-thirsty megalomaniac than an attempt to fly a conquering army to the Levantine coasts. Hitler may disdain the actual military power both of RUSSIA and of TURKEY, but at any rate, if he tries either of these, it seems hard to believe that the played-out policy of neutrality will carry weight much longer.

How much would we give to know what sort of 'terms' von Papen brought back from POTSDAM to ANKARA the other day!

THE HUMILIATION OF FRANCE. When the Germans were mucking about in MOROCCO to test the strength of the Anglo-French entente in 1904, some of their newspapers blatantly declared that, when FRANCE had been beaten in the field, they would occupy the country, and by progressive stages of brutality force FRANCE to give up not only the struggle, but also their new friends!

Nazi GERMANY is on precisely the same tack. FRANCE, since her military debacle, has had two courses open. She could, like GREECE or YUGOSLAVIA, fight, endure and believe in the ultimate triumph of her allies, or she could lie down and say "Here I am. Please kick me!" Marshall Pétain pretended to believe that he could rely on German honour not to kick her in too tender places; but the outcome is the same, and now the physical and mental capacity of an old man have been destroyed by the bullyings and machinations of the Lavals and the Darlans, and GERMANY is engaged in trying to force from the senile soldier the only trump card he can still play. Their whole attention, it is now obvious, is to contrive *contretemps* between VICHY and LONDON, to force BRITAIN into 'unfriendly acts' against her quondam ally, and thus infuriate the truth-starved French nation into open war against us. The convoy incident in the Mediterranean is one example; the use of French-Syrian aerodromes by the *Luftwaffe* is another; yet another was the use of the French-Tunisian port of SFAX for Italian munition-ships, if not French ones as well, with supplies for the German Cyrenaican armies.

The British Government have grasped the nettle. They have asserted that where they find the enemy, they will fight him in French ports, on French seas, or in French mandates, or anywhere else—and so far, there has been no actual explosion. General Dentz in SYRIA has merely asked for orders—and received none—from VICHY. Protests from the Old Men about the other affairs received scant courtesy in our Foreign Office or in Parliament. But remembering the year of alternate thumb screwing and blandishment that Ribbentrop and Abetz have inflicted on Pétain, one may well ask *why*.

THE PILL AND THE SUGAR. These, shortly are the pill that FRANCE has had or may have to swallow:

(i) Social and economic life of the country destroyed by division into two water-tight compartments, Occupied and Unoccupied.

(ii) Two million French soldiers hostages in GERMANY.

(iii) Should Pétain temporise about full military collaboration with GERMANY, the *whole* of FRANCE, would be occupied, and all French manhood between 18 and 48 be made to work in German factories and mines.

The sugar on these pills was :—

(i) In the New Order, FRANCE would no longer have to worry with *industrial* development, with its concomitants of Communism, Atheism, strikes and dirty politics. She would become the *agricultural* partner of her new friend, and incidentally 'take over' from GREAT BRITAIN as the great world-carrier, her ships ousting the British Mercantitle Marine in every sea.

(ii) FRANCE need not lose her African Empire. She, with GERMANY (and *perhaps* ITALY) would exploit the whole African Continent "for the benefit of the new, integrated EUROPE."

Behold the return of FRANCE to the Golden Age of the 18th Century (of which those rogues, the British, deprived her) or...................... STRANGULATION!

Well, the Lavals, and Darlans, and De. Brions, and apparently, the poor old dotard whom they mockingly salute, have now decided on what Hitler calls 'collaboration.' Yet from his point of view, something hangs fire. Why ?

(i) Darlan knows, *that, when realisation of what he has done dawns on the French people*, he, personally, is lost !

(ii) GERMANY knows that the French *people* have no heart in 'collaboration.' She can only act even now through Darlan and Abetz and other Quislings.

(iii) De Gaulle's movement grows from day to day not only abroad but in FRANCE itself.

(iv) Any further German pressure, however galling the delay in VICHY'S implementation of the new agreement, MIGHT fan into a very dangerous flame, the spark of honour and independence—*and* commonsense,—which is part of the rustic Frenchman's make-up. Otherwise, how to account for the substantiated report in the ZURICH "*Volksrecht*" that on houses in every street, one sees

the Cross of Navarre chalked up; that people do not telephone during the lunch-hour, for fear of interrupting the B. B. C. broadcasts; and that whenever R. A. F. planes are seen flying over Northern FRANCE, they are received with public jubilation!

There may be more humiliation in store for FRANCE, but the last line in the drama will not be spoken by Admiral Darlan.

"WHY BRITAIN SHOULD WIN THE WAR". AN AMERICAN STATEMENT OF REASONS. IMPORTANCE OF BRITISH SEA POWER.

[*Major Fielding Eliot, military and naval correspondent of the New York Herald-Tribune in a broadcast talk gave a statement of reasons why Britain should win the war.*]

IT was signed by 17 prominent "students of naval and military affairs and world politics". These included former Chiefs of Naval Operations, a former President of the Naval War College, Mr. Clarence Chamberlain (an airman) and Colonel Donovan (who was sent to England on a special mission by President Roosevelt).

The reasons may be summarised as: British sea power. Germany is denied access to essential resources of the non-European world. Britain will enjoy access particularly to the vital supplies produced within the British Commonwealth and the United States.

Industrial plants in Germany are within reach of the R. A. F., whereas Britain, quite apart from her own considerable production, however subject to interruption, can draw upon the enormous industrial plants of the United States and the Dominions, which are safe from air attack.

Whereas Germany is now geared up to her maximum production, the military potential of the industrial plants of the United States is only beginning to be felt in the struggle. Hence Germany's initial advantages are temporary.

DECISIVE AREA OF WAR.

The decisive area of the war is the island of Britain and its waters of access or approach—the North Atlantic ocean. If American tanks, aircraft, munitions, ships and food supplies can reach Britain without substantial interruption and in ever-increasing quantities, Britain can effectively resist the attack and ultimately take the offensive, first in the air and subsequently with other weapons as well.

American naval forces now possess the necessary striking force as in 1917 to equalise, perhaps turn to our definite advantage, the struggle now being waged along the convoy routes.

The production of aircraft, particularly bombers, and their safe delivery would enable Britain to take effective counter-measures in the air which would adversely affect German morale.

If there is any people in the world who can and ought to surpass all others in the science of mechanical warfare it is the people of the United States, who are a nation on wheels.

It is important that we should take account of moral factors as being an inherent part of the military potential. Bismarck always warned people against overlooking what he called imponderables. It is a warning we should take to heart.

NEW SERIES OF ANGLO-AMERICAN MOVES? PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S REPORTED PLANS COMMERCIAL PLANES MAY BE GIVEN TO BRITAIN.

Walter Farr cabled to the ***Daily Mail*** *from Washington on April 29*:

President Roosevelt acting in close co-operation with Britain has prepared a new series of military, economic and diplomatic moves against the Axis to-day.

His plans for the future, it is reliably stated here, include these:

(i) The freezing of German and Italian credits in the United States.

(ii) Rigorous control of the United States' oil shipments to Japan. (The President had a long talk with Dr. Quo-Tai-Chi, the Chinese Foreign Minister and with the acting Secretary of State, Mr. Sumner Welles).

(iii) New steps to increase still further the flow of American warships, particularly ships suitable for patrol duty, to Britain. The *Coastguard Magazine* says that the British Navy will receive in the near future another group of warships under the Lease-and-Lend Act.

(iv) President Roosevelt had before him reports from Manila that German sea raiders may soon begin an intensive campaign in the Pacific ocean, to coincide with an Axis drive in Africa. Plans have been completed for the closest co-operation between the American and British navies and other branches of the armed forces to cope with any new move by Japan.

(v) Mr. Roosevelt discussed with the Director-General of War Production, Mr. Knudsen, and with Mr. Bernard Baruch—who led the speed-up of American war industries in the last war—new ways of increasing the yield of America's arms factories.

(vi) A survey of all America's commercial air transport lines will be made with a view to Government purchase of all available machines for turning over to Britain or her Allies.

Announcing this the President said it was hoped to get a substantial number of machines.

I can state that if the truth regarding plane production in American factories could now be told, it would stagger the world.

Machines are being turned out at a rate much farther ahead than even the most optimistic estimates made last autumn.

"POOLING OF NAVIES TO CHECK JAPANESE ADVANCE".

JAPANESE NEWSPAPERS' ASSERTION.

DEFENCE OF FAR EAST LEFT TO AMERICA?

The Times' Tokyo Correspondent cabled on April 30 :—

ALTHOUGH the existence of any formal pact for the pooling of the military and naval resources of the British Empire, the United States, the Netherlands East Indies and China, to check the southward advance of Japan, is denied by all the countries concerned including Japan, Japanese newspapers continue to publish reports which purport to show that the alleged provisions of the pact are already being put into effect.

The *Nichi Nichi* claims that the British Government have apparently decided to withdraw their Far Eastern Fleet to the Mediterranean, and to leave the defence of the Far East to the American Navy. According to a report four American warships which made a good-will visit to Australia and New Zealand are now being rushed to Singapore. Other American vessels are reported to be on their way to Singapore from Hawaii and Manila.

American submarines are supposed to have been guarding the territorial waters of Malaya since the middle of March, when the main units of the British Fleet including the *Renown* and *Eagle* were recalled to the Mediterranean. Admiral Hart, Commander-in-Chief of the American Asiatic Fleet is reported to be planning a visit to Singapore to confer with the British Army authorities. In this connection the Japanese newspapers are hinting that even if no

formal pact has been concluded the same arrangement could be made by means of simple staff discussions. They claim that a recent conference of representatives of Great Britain, the United States, India, Australia, the Netherlands East Indies and the Chungking Government arranged the supply of provisions and fuel to the American Fleet guarding Hong Kong and Singapore.

A German economic mission headed by Dr. Helmuth Wohltat has arrived in Tokyo.

LANDING OF GERMAN TROOPS IN FINLAND. SIGNIFICANCE OF MOVE NOT CLEAR. PART OF A NERVE-WAR AGAINST RUSSIA?

[*Regarding the Russian paper* ***Pravda's*** *report of the landing at Abo, in southern Finland, of 12,000 German troops fully equipped with tanks and artillery the* ***Times'*** *Diplomatic Correspondent writes* :]

LONDON has known for some time of an arrangement which Helsinki concluded, much to the regret of the British Government and the annoyance of the Soviet Government. Helsinki agreed to allow German troops through Finland, provided they were simply passing on leave to and from northern Norway, and provided the number going one way was not greater than the number going the other.

No independent news of the landing of 12,000 troops has reached London. **Nor do soldiers going on leave normally carry tanks and guns with them.** It seems that either the number has been exaggerated (the Finns say it is only 1,300), or the Germans, in their usual way, are riding over the agreement and using a small concession as an opportunity for a large intrusion. Clearly there is a case for a careful enquiry. In the meantime it is evident that the Soviet Government, by letting the report out, wish to show their vigilance.

Swedish newspagers suggest that many Finns are working in close touch with the Germans, in the hope of recovering the lands lost to Russia. But nothing is more difficult than to find out how much of this is true (it is strongly denied officially by the Finns) and **how much is part of the nerve-war which Germany seems to be developing against Soviet Russia.** The latest number of *Wehrmacht* the German army magazine, for example, sharply reminds its readers that Hitler was the first to take up the fight against Bolshevism, and had conquered it after ten years' fight.

Germany evidently hopes to wring appeasing concessions from Soviet Russia. Incidentally anti-Soviet moves and hints are highly useful to Hitler at a moment when he is trying to secure agreements with Madrid, Vichy and (to a smaller degree) Lisbon.

SCANDINAVIAN SPECULATIONS.

AN INTERESTING DESPATCH.

***The Times'** Stockholm correspondent cabled on May 7 :—*

The developments in Iraq and the Western Desert are being watched in Sweden and Finland as attentively as if they were on those countries' own doorstep.

The view is strongly held that their immediate fate decides whether the next stage of the war surges south or north of the Black Sea, and whether Germany's next main thrust is aimed at the eastern Mediterranean and the Mosul oil-fields, or at Russia and the oil-fields of the Caucasus.

Months ago the view was heard in competent circles in Stockholm that Hitler had only two alternatives for 1941—to keep on inflicting reverses on Britain, or to conquer the U. S. S. R. No other victories would be big enough for the German people's appetite.

The programme was to initiate a more drastic campaign of strangulation by aeroplane, submarine and surface warship in the early spring, and invade before midsummer if the progress and prospects were good enough.

Meanwhile Germany would prepare to switch on to **an alternative campaign in May and June** should the developments in the Atlantic and over Britain not encourage invasion.

The preparations included neutralization of the two Slav countries Bulgaria and Yugoslavia to protect Germany's rear for invasion of the U. S. S. R. Germany did not want a war in the Balkans at the present time, not even with the complete victory already achieved.

YUGOSLAVIA UPSETS TIME-TABLE.

The opposition of Yugoslavia, which precipitated operations, seriously upset the German time-table, but also produced enticing new alternatives in the eastern Mediterranean.

Unless the situation in the Western Desert, Iraq and Syria develops in a manner favourable to the Axis, the chances are, it is thought here, that the Germans will switch on to the second of their original plans and attack the U. S. S. R.

It is believed that they would attack not only along the front extending from the Norwegian and Finnish borders in the Arctic Circle through the Baltic States, Poland and Rumania to the Black Sea, but also by means of an invasion across the Black Sea.

Various speed craft, submarines and special boats have been assembled in Rumanian and Bulgarian harbours, and it is alleged also that an expeditionary force has been organized in Bulgaria for several weeks, whose special equipment suggested that the intention was to use the Black Sea as a by-pass to Asia Minor.

The Germans, evading the British fleet, would land somewhere in Anatolia, or they might attempt to run the gauntlet from Greece to Syria.

If it had been originally intended for Russia it is difficult to explain why this force should include camels—unless Hitler's horizon embraces the deserts beyond the Caspian.

STAGE SET FOR VAST OPERATIONS?

Travellers all agree that never since the last war have there been so many troops between the Black Sea and the Baltic on both sides of the Rumanian-Polis frontiers, and that the stage is set for operations on a grand scale as the ground in Soviet territories is rapidly drying since the thaw. Although Soviet leaders frequently say that if they must fight they will carry the fight to foreign territory, few expect the Red Army to take the initial offensive. Indeed many believe that the Soviet Government is willing, if pressed, to make far-reaching concessions, to avoid an active clash; but it is scarcely conceivable that this willingness should extend to giving Germany control of the corn of the Ukraine and the oil of Baku.

"CHANGE" IN MOSCOW'S ATTITUDE.

Moscow's recent references to the German military preparations, particularly the allegations regarding the passage of German troops through Finland, reflect the change in Moscow's ostrich-like attitude. Whether the Germans passing through Finland were 12,000—which the Finns have denied—or 1,200—as the Finns admit—is not important, but the mere reference to them in the Soviet press is significant.

Travellers say that the Germans would not find much food in the Ukraine as precautions had been taken and any excess removed. Spring operations would be bound to destroy cultivation, and the prospects of the harvest for 1941. Unquestionably war against Soviet Russia would be popular in Germany, where it is believed that " once we have got the Ukrainian corn-fields and the oil of the Caucasus, we can cook a snook at Churchill indefinitely." The Germans do not yet realize—as competent observers in Stockholm do—that by invading Russia instead of England, Hitler, whether consciously or unconsciously, abandons his faith in a complete victory, and henceforward plays merely for a stalemate.

GERMAN AERODROMES IN SPAIN?

AT STRATEGIC POINTS NEAR GIBRALTAR.

U. S. AMBASSADOR'S TALK WITH SENOR SUNER.

*The **Daily Telegraph's** Diplomatic Correspondent writes* :—

Information reaching me in London from a most authoritative quarter suggests that the neutrality of Spain is gravely threatened.

The Nazis, I understand, have made plans in some detail in preparation for an attempt to close the Straits of Gibraltar.

According to my information, there are numbers of German planes stored there, some ready for the air. Anti-aircraft guns have been mounted. Ground staffs and gun crews have arrived.

The two places where aerodromes are being constructed are Cadiz and Huelva, 60 and 120 miles respectively north-west of Gibraltar.

There are others at strategic points nearer Gibraltar.

The construction of these air bases was begun some time ago. Since the Nazi advance in Libya started, additional staffs of technicians have arrived. Work is being pushed forward at feverish speed.

The Nazis now scarcely attempt to keep these preparations secret.

Further evidence of German preparations is that the Franco-Spanish frontiers have been closed since April 17.

Senor Suner, the Foreign Minister, who is violently pro-German, believes that when the moment comes he will be able to secure General Franco's signature to an agreement admitting the Germans. Other members of the Cabinet will be faced with an accomplished fact.

In a statement which he made sometime previously to the United States Ambassador, Mr. Weddell, Senor Suner said :

"I hope for and believe in a German victory and I shall stop at nothing to help and hasten it".

This statement was communicated by Mr. Weddell to Washington. He received instructions to seek a further interview with Senor Suner.

After being kept waiting for a considerable period, Mr. Weddell saw Senor Suner again and stated in very precise and emphatic terms that the United States was resolved to see the war through to a victorious end for the Democracies.

He stressed that present or future events in the Mediterranean would not affect the final issue. In conclusion he expressed the hope that Senor Suner would, for his country's sake, bear this ultimate result in mind in deciding Spain's policy.

The Spanish Foreign Minister showed considerable impatience with these arguments and the interview ended in some heat on his part.

Information about Spanish supplies which might be of assistance to the Germans indicates that there are fairly large stocks of petrol in the country.

A Government executive stated recently in a private interview that the entire oil storage capacity of Spain was now full.

It is also reported, though from a less authoritative source, that Spain possesses considerable stocks of rubber.

"THE SWAYING BALANCE."

GERMANY'S SECOND JUNE.

More Battles, Less Food.

JUNE 1940 was for Germany the month of victories. Only Britain remained to be dealt with, and Italy had entered the war to seal the fate of the threatened island. Throughout Germany flags were ordered to be flown, churchbells were ordered to be rung—and dogs were ordered to be killed because their food was wanted for Germans.

Another June is here, and contrary to the promises of her leaders, Germany still has all her war to fight. Italy looks different after a year. So does Britain. So does America. To his driven people Hitler boasts of new battles, hounds them to harder labour, dooms them to a longer war. **And the news in Germany for June, 1941, is of substantial reductions in food rations. The weekly meat allowance is cut by 20 per cent. to 400 grammes (about 14 oz.) per head.**

Nazis Eat Their Words.

When Germany attacked Poland, Goering declared: "As Reichsminister for Air I have convinced myself personally of the measures taken to protect the Ruhr against air attack..........We will not expose the Ruhr to a single bomb dropped by enemy aircraft."

Now Goering is silent. But others speak for him. General Milch, Inspector-General of the German Air Force, said recently: "We cannot just look on when great damage is done to factories important for the war effort, where material is being made for the armed forces, or where commodities are stored or produced. We are all exposed....................."

And Goebbels himself has been forced to admit publicly that "the distinction between the homeland and the battle-front no longer exists."

LOSS OF THE "HOOD".

The British battle-cruiser *Hood*, which blew up off Greenland in an engagement with enemy forces including the battleship *Bismarck*, cost about six million pounds to build.

London has just raised not less than £ 108,000,000 in a single week in voluntary subscriptions for war weapons—enough to build eighteen *Hoods*.

But Britain will not build eighteen *Hoods*, for the type of which she was the largest representative is no longer being built for the Royal Navy.

Battle-cruisers.

The battle-cruiser type was developed in the years before the Great War. The object was to develop a vessel with the heavy armament of a battle-ship but the speed of a cruiser, which could then overtake and deal with commerce-destroying cruisers on the high seas. To achieve the necessary speed armour had to be sacrificed, with the result that battle-cruisers may be described as fast-moving heavy gun-platforms which could give many blows but not receive them. The reality of the danger against which battle-cruisers were built was proved in the Battle of Coronel in November 1914. The battle-cruisers justified their existence in the Battle of the Falkland Isles in December, 1914, when two of them disposed of von Spee's heavy cruisers.

This weakness in action against battle-ships was shown at the Battle of Jutland in 1916, when three battle-cruisers were lost in quick succession. One of them, the *Queen Mary*, blew up in much the same way as the *Hood* has done. The disabling of the *Graf Spee* in December 1939 by three cruisers was another illustration of a battle-cruiser's defensive weakness, for this pocket-battle-ship was really, on account of her high speed and lack of armour protection, a pocket battle-cruiser.

Modern improvements in machinery have made it possible to build battle-ships which are as speedy as battle-cruisers and yet are heavily armoured. Thus the *Hood's* speed was 31 knots while that of the *King George V* is over 30 knots.

The *Scharnhorst* and *Gneisenau*, sometimes referred to as battle-cruisers, are really fast battle-ships (though smaller than the *King George V*). Thus improved machinery, which has saved weight which can now be put into armour, has practically eliminated the thirty-year-old distinction between battle-ships and battle-cruisers.

N. B.—THE GERMAN BATTLE-SHIP BISMARCK, PRONOUNCED BY HITLER "UNSINKABLE" WHEN IT WAS LAUNCHED TO GRATIFY HIS OWN NAVAL THEORIES, HAS BEEN SUNK IN ITS FIRST ENGAGEMENT WITH THE BRITISH NAVY.

Examples of Misleading Statements in Enemy Broadcasts to India and the Near East for the period May 19—25, 1941.

A.—BROADCASTS IN ENGLISH.

HITLER THE KING-MAKER.

Few recent spectacles have been more Gilbertian than that of Adolf Hitler, on whose orders small States have been overrun and their legitimate rulers (Sovereigns and Presidents alike) savagely and personally attacked, setting up in business as a king-maker. On May 19, Berlin's radio broadcast elaborate accounts of the previous day's ceremony at the Quirinal Palace in Rome, whereby the Duke of Spoleto became "King of Croatia"—a puppet-show in the best Italian manner, but this time under discreet German supervision.

A puppet-State ruled by a puppet-Premier (who is also a murderer) applied to the puppet-King of yet another puppet-State, and was graciously provided with—yet another puppet-King. Only the puppet-master himself, Adolf Hitler, was absent from this edifying spectacle.

R. A. F. DAYLIGHT RAID ON BETHUNE.

More recently, Berlin said (a) that by daylight on May 21, British planes "tried to enter German-occupied territory on the Channel coast", (b) that seven British planes were destroyed, (c) that the British bombers were "dispersed by A-A fire" and the British fighters "scattered in all directions" by Nazi fighters, and (d) that no German planes were lost.

The facts were:—(a) British planes succeeded in entering enemy-occupied territory **as far as their objective, Bethune, 50 miles inland**; (b) seven British planes were lost as stated, (c) the attackers were **not dispersed**, but owing to the tenacity of the British fighters in maintaining formation, **the bombers were able to get through and score direct hits on their targets,** a power station and a large oil refinery; and (d) **six German fighters were shot down.**

—AND ON HELIGOLAND.

Berlin also lied about the R. A. F.'s other daylight raid on May 21, that on the naval base at Heligoland. The Nazis said (a) that most of the British bombs fell in the water, (b) that no military objectives were hit, but that a school was damaged and several civilians injured, and (c) that two British bombers were destroyed. In actual fact, Heligoland (a highly militarised island occupied exclusively by naval and military personnel) was attacked from a very low level by British bombers, which scored direct hits on docks and gun-emplacements. Only one British bomber was lost.

"In daring daylight attacks on May 21," concluded the Nazi wireless, "German bombers penetrated into England, and attacked military objectives with good success." The very brevity of this communiqué was suspicious, since Berlin usually indulges in highly-coloured descriptions of the **Luftwaffe's** activities. **In actual fact, no bombs fell anywhere in Britain, either by day or night, on May 21.**

AXIS COLLABORATION NEAR SOLLUM.

Dr. Goebbels seems to be tying himself up in knots in trying to prove that Sollum is still in German hands. He gave himself away on May 23, however, and indirectly admitted the British occupation of Sollum, by saying that the British were experiencing serious food-shortage there; while the following day he declared that British detachments **from Sollum to Sidi Barrani** were attacked by German planes. Yet in the latter bulletin, Berlin insisted that Sollum was still in German hands.

CHINESE FAITH IN BRITAIN.

"In China", remarked Berlin hopefully, if vaguely, on May 20, "a British defeat is now looked upon as quite probable. In Chungking, where the feeling is pro-British, this possibility is widely reckoned with."

Unhappily for Berlin, a member of the Chinese military mission which had been visiting Malaya chose that very day in which to broadcast the fact that he and his colleagues were "fortified with the knowledge of the immense strength" of this British defence-zone. **"We are happy in the knowledge that we have such a strong friend," concluded the Chinese spokesman.**

B.—BROADCASTS IN ASIATIC LANGUAGES.

NAZI HUNT FOR CALIPH.

Anxious as ever to bolster the treacherous Rashid Ali, the Nazis in all their Asiatic broadcasts of May 21 described the Sultan of Morocco as "Caliph", and represented him as exhorting all the Muslims to fight against the British. The Sultan of Morocco claims descent from Hazrat Ali, the son-in-law of the Prophet, but would not be recognised as Caliph anywhere in Islam, least of all by the Arabs of Morocco, who may be presumed to know who can be a Caliph according to Muslim law and tradition. **France's surrender has placed the Sultan in the power of the Nazis, whose attempt to pass him off as Caliph is as ludicrous as their talk of "Swiss Muslims" praying for Rashid Ali.**

RUSSIA ON BRITAIN'S OIL RESOURCES.

According to the Hindustani and Arabic broadcasts from Berlin on May 20, the British fear that they may no longer be able to get oil from Iraq. This is represented as a great danger to the British war-effort. The Russian paper, *Red Star*, writing on this subject, remarks, "Under the control of Britain and the U. S. A., there would still remain the most important oil regions of Iran, Bahrein and Saudi Arabia, with an annual production of 12½ million tons. **Thus, though the loss of Iraq oil would be a heavy loss for Britain, it could not have a decisive significance**"

It is to be noted that, according to the League of Nations' Statistical Year Book, in 1939 Iraq produced 4 million odd tons, Iran over 10 millions, Netherland East Indies nearly 8 millions, Bahrein, British North Borneo and Burma one million each and Egypt and India together about one million. Thus the Iraq production represents about 15 per cent. of the total oil production in the Far and Middle East.

R. A. F.'S ONSLAUGHT.

Dr. Goebbels' Hindustani broadcast of May 21 tripped up badly when it quoted the testimony of a "special reporter" to the effect that British propaganda about the havoc that the R. A. F. had wrought on Germany's war-machine was absolutely false.

It was therefore particularly unfortunate for Dr. Goebbels that his "special reporter" should have been contradicted immediately afterwards by no less a person than General Milch, Inspector-General of the German Air Force. Addressing a Berlin A. R. P. rally on May 20, the General remarked: "We cannot just look on when great damage is done by fire to our factories important for the war-effort......We are all exposed".

BRITISH SECRET SERVICE AGAIN.

The Nazis return to their pet theme, when referring to the missing ex-chief of the Egyptian General Staff, Aziz-el-Misri Pasha, and his companions, their Hindustani broadcast of May 22 suggested that the British Secret Service had got rid of them. Actually, by announcing a reward of £ 1,000 for the arrest of Misri Pasha, the Egyptian Government has shown that the activities of these men were prejudicial to the safety of the country.

Indicative of the ridiculous length to which the Nazi propaganda can go is the fact that the Nazis did not even hesitate to accuse the British of having murdered their own American Ambassador, the late Lord Lothian, and General Metaxas, the ex-Premier of Greece, who was the soul of Greek resistance in the early stages of the Axis attack.

PROGRAMME OF LECTURES

OF THE

Pudukkottai State War Information Bureau.

1941—

LECTURE XLVII.

June	...7, Saturday ...	Town Hall	...	6.30 p. m.
	8, Sunday ...	Thiruvarangulam	...	6.00 p. m.
		Vamban	...	6.30 p. m.
	9, Monday ...	Kulavoipatti	...	6.00 p. m.
		Kilayur (south)	...	6.30 p. m.
	10, Tuesday ...	Vellanur	...	6.00 p. m.
		Puthambur	...	6.30 p. m.
	11, Wednesday	Melur	...	6.00 p. m.
		Pillamangalam	...	6.30 p. m.
	12, Thursday ...	Kadayakkudi	...	6.00 p. m.
		Mirattunilai	...	6.30 p. m.
	13, Friday. ...	Odukkur	...	6.00 p. m.
		Nanguppatti	...	6.30 p. m.

LECTURE XLVIII.

14, Saturday ...	Town Hall	...	6.30 p. m.
15, Sunday ...	Poovarasagudi	...	6.00 p. m.
	Venkatakulam	...	6.30 p. m.
16, Monday ...	Odayalippatti	...	6.00 p. m.
	Killukottai	...	6.30 p. m.
17, Tuesday ...	Perungalur	...	6.00 p. m.
	Adanakkottai	...	6.30 p. m.
18, Wednesday	Arimalam	...	6.00 p. m.
	Kilanilaikottai	...	6.30 p. m.
19, Thursday ...	Kiranur	...	6.00 p. m.
	Nanjur	...	6.30 p. m.
20, Friday ...	Nallur	...	6.00 p. m.
	Mandayur	...	6.30 p. m.

SUPPORT
THE STATE WAR EFFORT

BY TAKING TICKETS IN THE

GREAT WAR FUND RAFFLE

Conducted by
The State War Fund Entertainments Committee,
with the authority and under the auspices of the Darbar

CLOSING DATE 15-6-41 ⋄ DRAW ON 23-6-41

BIG MONEY FOR LUCKY WINNERS
ON
HIS HIGHNESS THE RAJA'S BIRTHDAY

300 PRIZES

1st	PRIZE	Rs.	7,500	
2nd	PRIZE	,,	5,000	
3rd	PRIZE	,,	2,500	
2	PRIZES	,,	1,000	each.
5	,,	,,	500	,,
90	,,	,,	100	,,
100	,,	,,	50	,,
100	,,	,,	15	,,

Sri Brihadamba State Press, Pudukkottai. 1,000—7-6-41.